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AGRICULTURAL.

Extracts from the Report of the Commissioner of Agr. Survey.

SPRING WHEAT.

"Kinds of spring wheat.—There are six kinds of Spring Wheat known among us, designated by local or accidental names. When well formed they are marked by slight differences of color and shape; but no analysis has within my knowledge been made to ascertain any differences in their nutritious properties.

1. *The red bearded Virginia summer Wheat* was first noticed about 1795; and was celebrated for its early maturity and productiveness. It is sometimes known as the Lawler wheat from the name of the person, who introduced it. It is still cultivated in many parts of the state, and much approved.

2. *The Gilman Wheat*, a bearded and productive variety, has been known among us since the year 1816. Accident brought some of this wheat into the hands of Nath'l Gilman, of Exeter, N. H., who cultivated it with care, and from him it has been generally diffused in New England. My own crops of this variety have been from 16 to 25 bushels. Mr Post, of Lenox obtained this year 40 bushels to the acre. This is a beautiful variety.

3. *The Tea Wheat*, a bald wheat, has been cultivated several years, and is a most valuable grain. It is said to have originated in a few grains found in a chest of tea.

4. *The Siberian Wheat*, cultivated in western New York, and represented as excellent. This is said to yield from thirty to forty bushels to the acre, and to be proof against smut or rust. Its origin is not stated, but it appears to differ little if at all, from the Italian. Its yield must depend upon the condition of the land and the cultivation. A preventive against smut in any wheat is ascertained; and it is the farmer's fault, if his field is smutted. It is stated that this wheat has hitherto proved secure from rust; but as mildew and rust have, it would seem, from pretty general experience, an intimate relation with the state of the atmosphere, though other causes may operate to produce them, we believe that no particular species of wheat furnishes a certain security against these calamities.

5. The next kind is the *Italian*, which has been much raised in the interior of New York; and the last year cultivated in several parts of the United States. This kind of wheat was brought from Florence in Italy about five years since; and has been since that time very successfully cultivated. Of the samples of Siberian and Italian wheat now before me, the Italian is quite superior; the latter was raised in Lanesboro' by one of the most careful farmers in Massachusetts; and the former was received by the Governor from the Patent Office in Washington. The Siberian is not plump and is probably not a fair sample. The Italian wheat has been found productive on soils of moderate fertility; 35¾ bushels have been raised this year on 7-8 of an acre. In Berkshire county, where the Italian and Siberian have been cultivated side by side, the preference has been given to the former. In New York, the result is stated to be otherwise. A controversy, stimulated by private interest among the growers of this wheat, has been going on, as to the comparative merits of the two kinds. It would be unsafe to pronounce a preference without farther experience. They both promise well and may be recommended for cultivation.

6. The *Black Sea Wheat* is another variety, which may be safely commended to the farmers. We speak of the spring variety, raised first in 1831, in Fitchburg, Mass. There is a wheat under the same name raised in New York, of great productiveness, which is a winter wheat. The Black Sea spring wheat, was first introduced by Payson Williams, of Fitchburg, Mass. A friend in Smyrna found this grain on board a vessel from the Black Sea; and sent a bushel of it to Mr Williams. His cultivation has for years been extraordinarily liberal and in a corresponding degree successful. Five years since, he obtained 55 1-2 bushels to the acre, weighing 65 lbs. to the bushel. This year his crop is reported at 38 1-2 bushels.

7. Another variety has been brought into the country from Portugal called the *Seven Weeks Wheat*. It was imported by a public spirited gentleman in Stockbridge, Berkshire county, the last year, but did not arrive in season to admit of a fair trial. It is said to yield well under good cultivation; and to come to maturity in seven weeks from the time of sowing. How well it will succeed in our latitude remains to be determined. I have sent to Lisbon for a quantity for distribution among the farmers, deeming it, from the representations made, worthy of a fair experiment. The kernel is long, and of a dark color; the quality of the flour is not ascertained.

Having spoken thus fully of the different kinds of spring wheat raised in the state, it must be left to every farmer, to choose for himself.

Selection of seed.—The next point of importance is to choose for seed that which is full, healthy, and perfect. Many farmers believe that shrivelled and imperfect grain is as good for seed as that which is sound and fair; and as a bushel of shrivelled grain contains more seeds, and will produce more plants, and at the same time can be obtained at a cheaper rate, it is often preferred. This is a great error. It contradicts all the analogies of nature. It is a universal rule in the propagation of animals and vegetables, that like produces like; that imperfections and diseases are transmitted and aggravated by propagating always from the same without selection; and that to improve the race the most perfect are to be chosen for the parents of the future stock. To this law of nature, the wheat plant presents no exception. Experiment has decided this point. In an exact trial made for this purpose in Scotland, in 1783, it was found, that while seed wheat selected from a crop perfectly sound and ripe produced 15 bushels for one sown, seed which was shrivelled and imperfect produced only 5 1-2 for one.

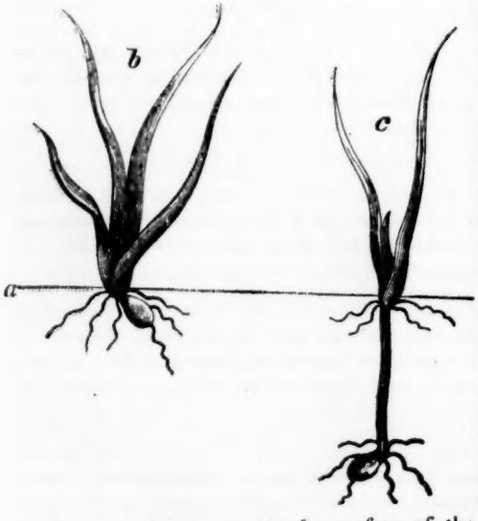
Quantity of seed to an acre.—Of spring wheat this ought not to be less than two bushels; and many of the best cultivators in this country and abroad, are accustomed to recommend two and a half, and some three bushels. We speak of broad-cast sowing; the drill cultivation of wheat has never been practised among us, excepting in some small experiments. With the habits of our people it can hardly be expected to be introduced. The best crops, which have been raised in the state, have been from abundant sowing. In Mr Williams's great crop of 55 bushels to the acre, three bushels of seed were sown. The land, however, in this case, was put into the highest condition for the preceding crop. An observing and successful farmer on Connecticut river states, that he has for several years seeded thus abundantly for his rye as well as wheat, and with much advantage. Wheat is a plant, which, where it has opportunity, *tillers* very much, or throws out an abundance of side shoots. There is time for this with winter wheat, which is eleven months in the ground. It is not so however with spring grain, which is matured in three or four months. It will be found likewise with wheat, as with Indian corn, that the ears of grain growing upon the suckers are generally much inferior to the ear produced upon the main stalk. One object of thick sowing is to avoid this throwing up of suckers. It is ascertained, likewise, that thickly sown wheat is less liable to blast or mildew, than that, which is thin and scattered.

Preparation of the seed.—The preparation of the seed is of great consequence. Two objects are to be answered by it; to get rid of the light and imperfect seeds, and likewise foreign seeds or the seeds of weeds; and to furnish a preventive against smut. The smut, which in respect to its nature has been long matter of dispute, is now generally conceded to be a minute plant, the seeds of which adhere to the grain of wheat. These seeds must be destroyed; and this is to be done by the application of some caustic or cleansing substance to the grain before sowing. Various steeps or washes have been successfully used—very small solutions of arsenic, of blue vitriol, and of green vitriol, have been employed with perfect success. But a strong brine is equally efficacious; let it be if convenient the brine of a beef barrel. Let the seed wheat be first thoroughly washed in water, and all the dirt, and light and imperfect seeds be floated off; and then after steeping it for a time in strong brine, let it be taken out, on the barn floor, and thoroughly sprinkled with finely slaked lime until every kernel shall have taken up as much as can be made to adhere to it. It is then ready for sowing; but should the weather prove unfavorable, or the sowing for any reason be delayed, the wheat must be occasionally sprinkled, so as to prevent its becoming dry. Some persons recommend the use of urine, or liquor from the barn-yard, but it is believed to have no

advantage over brine. Others apply the ley of ashes, but there is danger of leaving the wheat too long in such a steep. Others insist that the steep should be nearly at scalding heat, but this is attended with danger. There is another disease which goes under the name of smut, which seems to be merely the bursting of the grain through plethora, like the smut in Indian corn. As this effect is never universal or general through the field, it is not of much importance. I know no remedy against it. The smut in wheat was at one time matter of great concern; but those, who carefully prepare their seed as above directed, may dismiss their apprehensions.

As to the length of time, during which the seed may be left in the steep, various opinions are entertained. If it is to be sown immediately upon being taken from the steep, and can be covered as soon as it is sown, there is no risk of its being swollen even to germination; but unless *both these things* can be done, it is not advisable that it should remain long enough in the steep to be much swollen.

Sowing.—The land should be in as fine tilth as possible. The seed should not be sowed deep. It should not be sowed upon the furrow. The land should be finely harrowed before sowing; the seed should be covered by a harrow; and the land then carefully rolled. With respect to winter wheat, deep planting may be less objectionable as the deeper the roots of the plant fix themselves, the less likely are they to be thrown out by the frosts; but it is not so with summer wheat. The seed requires simply to be covered with earth; and then the more accessible it is to the great agents of vegetation, air, light, and heat, the more vigorous will be its growth. One of the most scientific and practical farmers in Europe, in an earnest essay upon the importance of shallow sowing, has illustrated his precepts by plates, showing the condition of the plant when sowed deeply, or when slightly covered. I subjoin two of these figures, which strikingly illustrate his doctrine.



"The line (*a*) represents the surface of the ground. The figure (*b*) represents a seed lightly covered, and throwing up several vigorous shoots immediately from the seed. The figure (*c*) represents a plant springing from a seed buried deeply in the earth." This last plant vegetated though two or three inches under the surface; threw out its seminal or first roots, and sent up its shoot bearing two leaves into the air; but as the first joint of the culm rises therewith, and remains near the surface, it also throws out roots, and entirely supersedes those that were first produced from the grain. Many persons suppose, that the placing of the seed at irregular depths makes but little or no difference to the ultimate strength of the plant, or to the crop. This philosophical and rational observer affirms, that this unnecessary waste of vegetable power, is hurtful and unnatural. Besides this, the young plant must be more liable to accidents from the changes of the weather, slugs, and insects, during the ascent of the first shoot, and before the principal roots are formed, than if it started from its natural position at once.

Soil for wheat.—Rich, heavy loams, containing a considerable mixture of clay, are most suitable to wheat. Wheat has been cultivated with tolerable success on sandy or siliceous lands; but on lands of this description it cannot be repeated oftener than once in five or six years, and the land ought to have been prepared and enriched by the cultivation of preceding manured crops. Lands strongly calcareous, or abounding in lime, are favorable for wheat, and indeed for all other crops. Wherever clover can be made to grow, there wheat may be cultivated to advantage with proper management.

Situation and aspect.—The aspect of lands, whether high and airy, or low and confined, is of considerable moment. Various theories have been suggested in regard to the origin of rust and mildew in wheat. The prevalent opinion with the French naturalists at the present day is, that they like smut consist of small parasitical plants, designed to be nourished upon the wheat plant.—Whatever may be the fact, the appearance of these diseases bears as near a relation to certain states of the weather at the time the wheat is maturing its seed, as the courses of the tides to the changes of the moon. These diseases usually occur in the damp, hot, steaming, foggy weather of July. In low and confined situations, wheat is much oftener blighted than in situations which are elevated, and where the air circulates freely.

Ploughing and preparation of the land.—If intended to raise wheat on land, for example, that is now in green sward, what should be done? Let the land be turned over with as much care, and the furrow slice be laid as flat as possible; and then thoroughly rolled with a heavy roller, until the field is entirely smooth. The inverted sward must not be disturbed; and in no case brought again to the surface. Let the land be thoroughly reduced by harrowing to a fine tilth; and the seed be sowed as soon after ploughing as can be conveniently done. Experience and observation establish as a general rule in farming, to sow as soon as may be after the land has been stirred.

Manures for wheat.—Land among us can seldom be found too rich for wheat; but the enriching manures may be applied in too great quantities; or in an improper condition; or at an improper time. The feeding of plants is as imperfectly understood as the feeding of animals.—As with animals so with plants, we know that they cannot live without food, and their vigor and fruitfulness depend much upon the quantity and quality of their food. But how it is taken up, and by what means elaborated and distributed, remains as yet, in a great degree, among the deep secrets of nature.

Manures are of two kinds; putrescent, animal, or such as are supposed to furnish directly the food of plants; or active, such as excite either the organs of the plant to receive, or the powers of the earth to prepare, this food to be received, or by themselves educe from the substances, with which they come in contact, the means of sustenance and growth for the vegetables to which they are applied. The former class consists of animal or vegetable substances in a state of putrescence or decay, the latter, of mineral substances capable by their action of rendering these vegetable and animal substances soluble and receivable.

I shall go little into any theory of vegetation or of the operation of manures. Many theories have been framed, but no one so demonstratively established, that none other can be substituted in its place, after farther inquiries shall have made us better acquainted with these mysterious but profoundly interesting operations of nature. Facts established by repeated experiments are mainly to be relied upon. The application of green and unfermented manures has always been prejudicial to wheat crops. We know that the food of plants cannot be taken up unless it is reduced to extreme fineness or rendered soluble. This is applicable to all plants. If green and unfermented animal or putrescent manure be applied to wheat, it is always advisable to plough it in deeply so as not to be reached by the roots of the plant until it has undergone some degree of decomposition. If, however, the manure be completely fermented and decomposed, it may then be safely applied, by being spread on the ground and harrowed in. It is desirable, however, in general that the manure should be applied to the crop which precedes the wheat.

Lime.—The presence of lime in some degree in the soil seems essential to the growth of wheat, and in a degree to the perfection of any plant. A very minute portion of lime is always found in the wheat plant. Some portion of lime likewise is found, it is believed, in all soils, excepting those composed entirely of decayed vegetable matter like peat, or of pure silex or sand. In the most productive soils for wheat, lime is found in the form of a carbonate; and the permanent value of a soil for grain crops may be in a degree determined by the presence of lime. In Europe the analysis of the best soils gives 25 to 30 per cent of carbonate of lime. We shall soon be favored with the analysis of the soils of our own state from our learned geological surveyor.

Lime is not however the food of plants. It is not a mere stimulus to the plant. The most reasonable theory is, that it causes the dissolution of other substances in the earth; and prepares them to become the food of plants, or to yield that substance, which constitutes their food. As lime itself does not constitute the food of plants, this explains why lime alone does not enrich a poor soil; and why, where it has been applied in excess and without the addition of other manures, it for a time impoverishes a soil.

The rules for the application of lime to the soil are of more immediate importance to the farmers than any further discussion of the theory of their operation.

Lime may be applied to soils for two objects. The first to make a permanent change in the nature of the soil, as for example, to render a clayey

soil less adhesive, and make it friable. In this case a very abundant application would be required; and at the present prices of lime and of land would be an experiment not likely to be undertaken by many of our farmers.

The second object is to afford immediate aid to vegetation. In this case, if we had means of reducing the limestone to a fine powder without calcination, it might at once be advantageously applied, and with permanent benefit. This has been done by an intelligent observer in West Stockbridge. He has obtained the ground stone in the form of a fine powder from the mills and shops for sawing and planing marble. The usual form in which lime is to be applied among us is in a calcined state, and with a view to its immediate effects. In order to apply it advantageously, it must be either air slaked, or slaked with water. It may be slaked with water in the field, and distributed immediately while warm; or mixed with mould, in the proportion of one bushel of lime to five of mould, and spread in that form; in which latter form it is, perhaps, more likely to be equally diffused. It may be mixed with peat earth; but in this case it should be allowed a considerable time for fermentation, in order to render the vegetable matter of peat soluble, and to extract from it the proper food of plants. But it must not be mixed with animal or putrescent manure. Its effects in such case are to destroy the animal matter, and leave only the woody fibre.

In regard to the quantities to be applied there are great diversities of practice. In England, upon soils comparatively destitute of calcareous matter, from 100 to 600 bushels have been applied; the last quantity, however, with injury to the land for some time. The English consider that 300 bushels are ordinarily a proper dressing for an acre, and this is applied at once; very much larger quantities have been applied, but the advantages of such copious liming are not always a compensation for the expense.

The French, and the Germans, of late especially have been highly successful in the application of lime. The practice of the former differs from that of English agriculture; but its advantages have been fully tested. They recommend the application of about 12 bushels per year, annually, for three years in succession, or 40 bushels applied at a time once in five years. This is deemed ample. In this case is probably intended 12 bushels of unslaked lime, the bulk of which in the form of a hydrate, or slaked with water, is more than doubled. The plants on an acre will not take up a sixth of this quantity; but much of it is lost by gradually sinking into the soil, or goes to its permanent improvement. The French method rests upon the highest authority of science and actual experiment; and may be commended to our farmers.

Marls, which contain a good proportion of lime, are of great value in ameliorating soils; and operate in improving soils and supplying calcareous matter, though not in the active and immediate manner in which lime operates. Their application, however, is considered by many as preferable to lime. On this subject we want more experience. The Berkshire shell-marls, which have been recently discovered, contain from 80 to 90 per cent of lime. The operation of shell-marl, or marl containing a large amount of shells in a state of decomposition, is much slower than that of quick lime; but its effects are quite lasting.—When applied to heavy soils and soils naturally cold, it enriches vegetation, but does not forward it.

Potash, or vegetable alkali, is stated to be of more value than lime in producing the humin which is deemed the essential food of plants.—Some value it at a much higher rate. It has been applied at the rate of 50 to 100 lbs. to an acre; and, as stated, with great success; but I have no knowledge of any such decisive experiments as would justify me in speaking with confidence of its effects, or the mode of its application. Mr Williams's great crops of wheat have been assisted by fifty bushels of wood ashes spread to an acre; and a good crop of wheat seldom fails to be obtained on newly cleared and burnt land. The potash is here present in large quantities.

Leeched Ashes and Soapboilers' Waste are esteemed a most valuable manure. A good deal of lime is ordinarily mixed with them; and they abound in vegetable alkaline matter, which is highly favorable to the crop. They should be spread on the surface, and harrowed in. From fifty to one hundred bushels can be safely applied to the land, though few farmers will feel that they can afford the application at the prices at which they are at present held. They must not be too often repeated on the same land.

Bone manure, in the form of dust, or small pieces and dust intermixed, is a most valuable manure. It contains a large proportion of the phosphate of lime, which has always proved a most efficient aid to vegetation. Forty bushels of crushed bones, or twenty-five bushels of bone dust, to an acre, have been found as efficient as a much larger quantity; and no advantage whatever has come from doubling this amount. Bone dust mixed with ashes has been highly efficacious. The best mode of application is to mix them with mould, or barn-yard compost; and if for grain crops spread and harrow them in lightly; but it is essential that they should undergo a degree of fermentation before they are applied to the land; and that the land to which they are applied should be dry. The lands on which bone manure has been found efficacious have been light, dry, and sandy soils:—upon clayey or heavy soils it has not been useful. If for immediate effect, the bone dust is to be preferred; if for permanent improvement, the crushed bone. At the only mill known in Massachusetts, which is at Roxbury, the manufactured article contains a good deal of the dust intermixed with the crushed bones. It is sold here, we understand, at 35 cents per bushel, and large quantities are on hand to be supplied.

The application of lime, too, should never be made but in dry weather, and when the land is dry; as otherwise it is apt to be formed into a mortar, which is not easy of solution. Lime applied in any form to the land, it is to be remembered, is not an enricher of the soil; and therefore, if lime alone should be applied for a succession of years, and all putrescent or vegetable manures be omitted, the land would be losing instead of advancing in fertility. It is merely a preparer or evolver of the food of plants.

Gypsum has not been found of any apparent value to wheat.

TIME OF SOWING.—Of the proper time of sowing the wheat crop, opinions are various. Early sowing has been usually recommended, that the crop may be so far advanced as to be out of the way of the hot, sultry and damp weather of July, which, if it be not the case of rust and mildew, seems, from its usual coincidence with it, to favor directly the developement of this evil.

Spring wheat has succeeded well when sown as late as the 25th of May or even the first of June. Farmers in general, however, suppose, from such late sowing, the danger of mildew upon the crop is greater; and in such short seasons as the two last, the crop from such late sowing might not always be out of danger from frosts.

BEET SUGAR.

We have been wishing for a favorable opportunity to avail ourselves of the subjoined information relative to the manufacture of Beet Sugar in France. We received this information through the politeness of D. L. Child, Esq. some weeks since; and as it is authentic, it cannot fail to be interesting and valuable. Mr Child went abroad as an agent for a company in Illinois designing to engage in this business, with a view to procure the necessary information in relation to the culture of the root and the manufacture of the sugar.

The accounts here given, as to the advantages and success of both, will draw public attention strongly to the subject. If the great discovery recently patented in England, of which we gave some account in a former paper, should meet the public expectations and fulfil what it promises to do, it will give an immense impulse to the business. By this new method it would seem that 12 per cent. or upwards of sugar can be obtained where only 5 and 6 were formerly obtained; and the raw material is so prepared that the manufacturer can proceed at pleasure at any season of the year. Hitherto there has been a difficulty in keeping the beets from being seriously affected by the weather, so that heavy disappointments and losses have occurred.

The main question is whether the price of labor among us is not too high to think of pursuing it to advantage. Of the manufacture of the article we are not prepared to speak with confidence; but the cultivation of the crop itself for itself is highly profitable for the stall-feeding of animals; and perhaps few field crops of vegetables, will produce more beef or mutton or more milk and butter to an acre. Twenty tons were raised last year to an acre; and judicious farmers estimated its value as full five dollars, when the price of English Hay was fifteen dollars. At this rate a good profit would be realized; and the land left in fine condition for a grain crop. We cannot entertain a doubt then, with the habits, frugality, and skill of our people that the manufacture of the article may be carried on as cheaply with us as in France.

Within the last few years, the cultivation of beets and the manufacture of sugar from them, have rapidly increased in France and extended to Prussia, Russia, Germany, Austria, and Italy.

They were first commenced in France in 1809, and under the Continental System then in full

vigor began to take root but upon the entrance of the Allies in 1814, the manufactories with one or two exceptions were closed and the culture abandoned. During the Restoration raw sugar sold in the French market for *seven* cents per lb. though previously it had commanded 30 to 40 cents. It could not have been expected that a single establishment would survive such a reduction of the profits upon which their proprietors had calculated, yet two were kept up through the worst of times and their proprietors are now very wealthy.

In 1828 there were 89 beet sugar manufactories in France.

At this time there are 542 in operation and 39 being built.

The whole annual product is 96,0. 0,000 pounds nearly half of the annual consumption of the article in France.

The expense of producing the beet varies according to locality and the skill of the cultivator and manufacturer. It ranges between 5.7, and 9.5 cents per pound. The average of 7.6 cents is usually adopted in calculation. The wholesale price of the sugar in the market varies from 8 to 11 cents. French manufacturers have been jealous for many years that the Government was desirous of obtaining their secrets with the design of laying an excise on every pound of sugar which they make. They have in consequence been very close and seldom admit that they reap a benefit of even so much as *one* cent per lb. But the fortunes which have been made and the great and sudden extension of the business, tend strongly to prove that their profits must in many instances be greater than this.

They do not always take into account, and if they do, not with scrupulous accuracy, the benefit derived from feeding large numbers of cattle, sheep and swine, upon the green tops and upon the pulp or residuum of the beets after the juice is expressed. The manure also which is immense in quantity and superior in quality is not embraced in any of their accounts or estimates which I have seen. An acre of land will produce 25,000 lbs.; upwards of 11 tons of sugar beets. Three tons of this will be pulp worth as much for feeding and fattening cattle as one and a half ton of good English hay; or it will make excellent manure by being thrown in a heap with other residuums and suffered to decompose.

Lime mixed with vegetable matters coming from the scum and dregs of the defficating pans and ashes from the furnaces enter largely into this compost. It is certain therefore that one cent per lb. does not represent all the profits which the manufacturers who are at the same time farmers, have been in the habit of making.

The following is a list, very limited, yet the largest to be obtained of the profits admitted by some manufacturers in different parts of Europe.

In France, 30 per cent on capital,
" Silesia, 57.
" Prussia, 61.
" Rhenish, Prussia, 9.

The Beet sugar in its chemical analysis is the same with sugar of the cane. In a raw state they are distinguishable but not at all in a refined.—During the Continental System refined Colonial sugar was smuggled into France and sold for that of the beet, and at this time refined beet sugar is exported with the benefit of a heavy drawback (120 francs on every 220 lbs.) although that drawback applies by law to none but Colonial sugar which has paid a duty on its entrance. In both cases the utmost vigilance of custom-house officers and skill of chemists have been put in requisition but without success to detect these frauds.

The most experienced and intelligent sugar makers in France regard the business merely as a branch of agriculture. The processes and machinery are every year rendered more simple and cheap. A number of small farmers convert into sugar in winter the beets which they have raised in summer, and there is no reasonable doubt that the time is at hand when every proprietor of a small farm in France, may manufacture his one or two thousand pounds of sugar as regularly as he threshes his wheat, and this with no other assistance than can be rendered by his wife and children.

It is esteemed by some of the most eminent manufacturers of sugar and machinery that a farmer with his *pectare* (2 1-2 acres) of beets may make 4,000 lbs. of sugar which would cost him but 2 or 3 cents a pound, and which he might therefore deliver in the market for 4 cts. per lb. with a handsome profit. From such industry he would derive the following advantages.

1st. The sum of $40 clear profit on his sugar.

2d. The leaves of the beet to feed bullocks, sheep, and milch cows from the middle of August to the middle of November.

3d. The pulp, equal to 3 1-2 tons of good hay.

4th. The ashes coming from the furnaces in the manufactory.

5th. The molasses worth about 2 or 3 per cent. on the whole expenditure. Where such small domestic manufacture shall become general the price of sugar will not be above one third the present, and the consumption will be two or three times greater.

Land has risen in the neighborhood of manufactories and more especially of those established in the large towns, 50 per cent. and fields particularly adapted to beet culture 3 to 400 per cent.

There is probably no country more susceptible of benefit from the introduction of the beet sugar business than New England. Hot summers and steady cold in winter are two things most essential to the increase and preservation of saccharine in beets and during the process of converting them into sugar. In France an idea has prevailed that 45° is the most southern latitude which will admit of the manufacture of beet sugar. In America it is colder at 40° than it is in France at 50°.

Wages are higher with us, but the rent of land and the price of fuel would go far to balance the disadvantages of that item.

Fifty acres of land in France would cost for rent or the interest of purchase money $383; with us I suppose it would not cost above 50 to 100 dollars, though I do not profess to know very well the rent of land in the United States. Fuel all over France bears about the same price that it does in our cities. Wages of men is about 30 cts. per day and of women and children who do most of the cultivation, 12 to 20 cts. per day, they finding themselves.

The great quantity of excellent manure which farmers would obtain from this business would be invaluable to New England.

There is probably no other means yet discovered of effecting an equal supply and improving in an equal degree the comfort of New England families and the fertility and beauty of her land and rough surface.

It is obvious that if these views are ever realized, the price of raw sugar would be ultimately reduced to three or four cents, of refined to 8 or 10 cents and that the consumption of each would be immediately doubled.

(From the Horticultural Register.)

FORCING FRAMES AND FORWARDING EARLY VEGETABLES.

(Continued.)

In continuation of my subject on forcing frames, I shall make a few remarks on covering and giving air, and proceed on the subject of

FORCING THE CUCUMBER.

Covering of the frames is very essential and should be regularly done at evening, a little before sun down; it should never be omitted in the early part of the season of a mild evening, which perhaps, in the middle of the night will change severely cold, and the crop will be lost. Recollect one neglect of this kind will destroy the whole crop. Uncovering should be as regularly attended to as the covering; for nothing injures plants more than to be confined in a frame when the sun is shining strong on it. The sun must be considered the best stimulant to vegetation, and a lay-a bed framer will seldom succeed. The longer plants are kept in darkness, the more feeble will be their growth.

Giving air, only requires a few hints to be perfectly understood. In the first place, it must be in all cases done gradually; that is to say, begin early in the morning by giving a little, at the back of the frame, and continue to increase as the sun grows stronger, until noon. At one or two o'clock the air may be gradually taken away till about an hour before sunset, when the frame may be closed with the exception of a little air being left at the back to let off the steam.

MANAGEMENT OF THE FRUITING FRAME.

Having a quantity of manure prepared as directed for the seed bed, proceed to make a bed for fruiting the cucumber. The bed may be made about three feet, or three and a half feet high, and a foot all around wider than the frame intended to be put on, as directed for the seed bed. The bed being made, place the frame on it and draw the heat as before directed, letting off the rank heat at the back of it; when the bed is in a proper temperature, which can be ascertained by pressing a pointed stick into it, and drawing it up, and, by pressing the point in the hand; then proceed to prepare the hills for planting.

Preparing the compost for planting.—The best compost for the cucumber is a rich mellow loam, from the top of a pasture where cattle have been laying and enriching it. This compost should be collected in the fall, and about one third of good rotten leaf mould from a frame, or other good manure mixed therewith; the compost should be turned and mixed well together before it is used.

Preparing the hills, and planting.—In preparing the frame for planting, the top of the bed may be shaken up about three inches deep and levelled all over, when the hills are to be prepared as follows: under the centre of each sash, put enough of the above soil, to form a conical hill in such a manner that the top may be eight or ten inches in diameter, and about four or six inches under the glass; when the hill is warmed through, which will be in a day after it is made, the cucumbers may then be planted, by making a hole

in the centre of the top of the hill, and gently turning the plants out of the pot, with the ball entire; after which, the mould may be carefully drawn around them and moderately watered, to close the soil to the ball.

Earthing the hills.—The manager should be careful always to have some compost in the back of the frame, to keep it in an equal temperature with that in the hill. As the young roots of the plants are seen to grow through the hill, a little earth may be gradually drawn around them with the hands, at different times, until they are large, when the whole of the inside may be earthed, as the plants will then be well established.

Temperature of the bed.—The internal heat of the bed may be kept from 65 to 75 degrees of heat, and care must be taken always to leave a little air at the back of the frame, to let off the internal steam; of very cold nights a mat may be hung over the place where the air is given, to mollify the harsh air as it enters.

Stopping and thinning the vines.—The young plants may be stopped as soon as they show out two or three rough leaves, by nipping out the centre, close to the first rough leaf. The after management is, to thin the vines in such a manner that they will not be matted too close together; but can in every way enjoy the sun and air. When the fruit begins to show on the vines, the shoots are to be regularly nipped off two joints from it, in order to throw the strength and support into it.

Watering, &c.—The cucumber requires plenty of water when in a growing state, and if a quantity of soap suds or liquid manure is often applied, the better. Every attention must be paid to giving air in a regular manner, covering well of a night, &c. Let the cultivator bear in mind, that strict attention is requisite, and that a negligent framer must never expect to succeed.

Lining the bed.—When the internal heat of the bed decreases, it should be renewed, by lining the outside of the bed with two or three feet of hot worked manure, which must be augmented at different times, to keep a continual and regular internal heat.

FORCING THE MELON.

The melon requires nearly the same treatment as the cucumber, in the preparing of the bed, the management of the seed bed, and the potting of the young plants. The time of sowing the seed may be nearly the same as the cucumber, although it is generally the practice to sow a week or two later.

Fruiting frame.—The fruiting bed for the melon may be prepared in the same way as for the cucumber, except that the cucumber requires more bottom heat than the melon, the melon being liable to have its roots burnt by too much heat.—Having the bed in proper order for planting, a hill may be prepared under the centre of each light, as directed for the cucumber. The compost may be nearly the same, only more loamy. The plants being placed in the hills, the frame should be regularly aired every fine day, and covered every night a little before sunset, and uncovered in the morning as soon as the sun shines full on it; every attention should be paid to the welfare of the plants as recommended for the cucumber. The compost for the earthing of the bed, should be a strong mellow loam with a portion of well rottted hot-bed manure mixed with it. The melon does not require so rich a soil as the cucumber, nor so much watering. Having the compost prepared, the bed should be earthed in every way as recommended for the cucumber, in a gradual manner.

Stopping young plants.—This ought to be done when the first rough leaf is fully grown, by nipping out the leader in the centre of the plant, and again, when the plants have made a growth of eight or ten joints in length. This last stopping will be the means of throwing the plants into fruit at once.

Watering the plants.—The melon requires less water than the cucumber; and in many cases, when over watered, the vines canker and rot off, especially if the hills are dished so that the water collects about them. The hill of the melon should be always a little above the level of the soil in the frame, to let off the surface water about it. Water, at the roots, on a mild evening, as often as once a week; when the frame should be closed and well covered, in order that the vines and inside may not be chilled. After very hot days, the vines may be sprinkled over with a water pot with a rose on the spout, of an evening, about an hour before sundown, and closed and well covered. In this state, the frame will be steamed inside, which will keep down the red spider, and be congenial to the growth of the vines.

Thinning the vines.—Thinning the vines must be regularly attended to; that at no time throughout the season of their growth they should be allowed to become crowded or matted together. Every part of the frame should be filled with vines in a regular manner. Of the two extremes, I should advise the cultivator to keep the vines rather too thin than too thick, for by crowding the frame with either too many vines or fruit, the crop will be materially injured.

Stopping the vines for fruiting.—When the fruit of the first flowers are swelling as big as marbles, the shoots may be nipped off one joint from the best formed fruit, in order to throw the strength into it, and make it swell freely.

Thinning the fruit.—When the fruit is set freely all over the frame, it may undergo a regular thinning, by selecting that which is the best formed and of a healthy appearance to remain; and taking off any deformed fruit, and a portion where it is too thick; this thinning will throw vigor into the vines and cause the fruit left on to swell and form in a handsome manner.

Ripening the fruit.—When the fruit is beginning to color, the watering must then be suspended; as too much water spoils the flavor of the fruit. Plenty of air must also be given at every opportunity, when the fruit is ripening.

(To be continued.)

MASSACHUSETTS AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY REPORTS.

To the Committee on Agricultural Products and Experiments, of Massachusetts Agricul. Society.

Gentlemen:—In entering a claim for the premium offered by the Trustees of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, for the greatest quantity of Spring Wheat per acre, and in conformity to the rules of said society, I now state that the field on which my crop was grown the present season, was planted the year previous with corn and potatoes, and for that year was not manured heavy—say with about six cords of good manure ploughed in. As a reason for so doing, I will state that this field had obtained two premiums—one for potatoes, one for wheat. I need not add perhaps, that when stocked down to grass with that crop of wheat, the soil was well filled with manure. I therefore deemed it unnecessary, if not injurious, to add more than the above amount of manure in the present process, as I have known wheat land to be manured too highly, causing the straw to be heavy & the kernel light. The last week of last April after the land had been well and deep ploughed, the seed (2 1-2 bushels of the Smyrna or Black Sea Spring Wheat*) was sown and harrowed in across the furrows, the roller following; which finished the duty of the husbandmen to this field, till harvest, which was completed the first week in August, the grain being cut when the kernal was to the *feel* like India rubber; two days sun cured it for housing. The crop was threshed in October by horse power, (the machine having been in use a number of years and the teeth much worn; I judged, over a bushel passed through unthreshed and went with the straw, of course not counted in the measure) winnowed up clean and carefully measured. The amount was 38 bushels and 16 quarts of clean wheat.

Yours, respectfully,

PAYSON WILLIAMS.

Fitchburg, Nov. 10, 1837.

*This kind of wheat was imported from Smyrna about seven years since, the largest product on my land was 55 bushels and an item (for which a premium was awarded) and has generally done well.

THE BERKSHIRE CROP OF OATS.

In the New England Farmer of February last, we published from the Berkshire Star, an extraordinary crop of oats on eight acres, averaging 91 bushels to the acre. We soon after received from a correspondent at Hartford some inquiries respecting them, which we promised to answer as soon as we got the necessary information; and for that purpose we wrote immediately to the enterprising farmer, whose answer we subjoin.

Great Barrington, March 15, 1838.

DEAR SIR—In answer to your inquiries, the land that the oats grew upon is a gravelly loam, but very little gravel however. In 1830 I put a small coat of barnyard manure on the land;—ploughed and planted it to corn. The year following I sowed it to oats and stacked it down, and put about 1 1-4 bushels of plaster on the oats to the acre. The 3 years next following I used it for pasture. The first year of pasturing I used about 1 1-4 bushels of plaster to the acre. In 1836 I ploughed it shallow, dragged it well, and planted it to corn. I had a great growth of corn but the early frost very nearly destroyed it. In the spring following I split the hills as usual; dragged it well; about 1-3 of the lot is quack land, (we suppose land infested with quitch grass) that I ploughed three times after harrowing, the rest but once. I sowed my oats, 2 1-2 bushels to the acre, and harrowed the quack part well, six times, the other part four times. I sowed 1 1-2 bushels of plaster to the acre immediately after the oats were up. One thing I consider very essential in order to keep land in good heart; when I till I till it well, and when I use it for pasturing, I do not overstock my land with cattle or sheep, in order that my land shall have a good coat of grass left on the ground in the fall, so as to keep the land warm through the winter and serve for manure. The oats weighed 35 3-4 lbs. to the bushel. One thing I would mention, at every time I ploughed my quack land, I applied the harrow immediately after. Yours, with respect,

JONAH A. HURLBERT.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,
AND GARDENER'S JOURNAL.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 18, 1838.

TO THE FARMERS IN MIDDLESEX.

The Commissioner of the State proposes to commence immediately the Agricultural Survey of the county of Middlesex. He respectfully asks the co-operation of the farmers of that county in his important undertaking; and relies essentially and confidently upon their public spirited aid in objects altogether of public advantage. He will feel himself much obliged by any communications relating to agriculture, which they will be kind enough to address to him; he will be happy to meet the farmers of the county in smaller or larger numbers at any times or places they may appoint; and to visit any farmer in the county, who will do him the favor to invite him to his premises. He may be addressed at the Post Office in any town, as it will be his rule on going into a town to inquire at the Post Office for any thing designed for him. HENRY COLMAN.

Boston, April 14, 1838.

The printers of the public papers in Middlesex and any others, whose circulation in Middlesex is considerable, are respectfully requested to give the above one or more insertions; and they will be furnished with a copy of the Survey when printed.

SILK CULTURE.

From information coming to us from various sources, we are inclined to believe that a disposition to try the experiment of the cultivation of silk has received a new impetus, and is prevailing in various parts of the country with a power from which great results may be expected. The demand for the morus multicaulis and other valuable kinds of the mulberry has been unprecedented. The importance of the interest begins strongly to arrest the attention; and its actual importance, in our firm persuasion, is not likely to be overrated.

The great cause of discouragement has been the destruction of the mulberry trees by the severity of the winter. Not only has the morus multicaulis suffered greatly, but likewise the common white mulberry; so that by the unprecedented severity of the two last winters many of the standard trees in Mansfield, Conn. of many years growth, have perished.

An experiment however has been made, which by an improved mode, (for so it must be called,) of managing the plants, avoids the danger of the winter, and obtains an early return.

The land is laid out in furrows four feet apart. In these the plants, the morus multicaulis, are laid, the roots three feet apart, the roots being covered, and the branches fastened down and covered slightly with mould until they start. After this the covering is to be increased; and throwing up shoots from every bud they will form a hedge, the leaves of which may be used, as soon as grown, for the feeding of the worms. In the autumn the shoots, which will then have formed trees, are to be separated by a spade or some sharp instrument and taken up and deposited securely from the frost. The main roots, after all the shoots are cut from them, are to remain in the ground; and to be covered by turning a furrow upon them each way. These remain for a permanent plantation. The small plants which are taken up, and the shoots which are cut from the main root, may be used for forming a new plantation the ensuing season, and so on year after year. As to the trouble of taking up the plants annually and resetting them in the spring, it is not to be complained of compared with the advantages, which such management promises, and is in a great measure compensated by the facility with which the foliage is gathered from a low hedge compared with the labor of collecting it from high standard trees. As the foliage for the feed of the worms will not be so early in this way as from standard trees, it will be necessary to delay the hatching of the worms. This may easily be done by keeping the eggs in an ice house.

That this plan is practicable, an actual experiment will fully prove; and we give it in the letter, which we subjoin from a gentleman well and most favorably known to the agricultural community from his public spirited exertions, to promote this great and important branch of industry.

—

A circumstance which shows the short space of time required to realize a crop of manufactured silk, from the Chinese or Morus Multicaulis mulberry, came under my notice last season, viz: Messrs Cheeney of Manchester, Ct. raised silk at the rate of 50 lbs to the acre, from trees planted by layers the same spring, say in the month of May, which produced silk at the above rate in October, and manufactured by me made a beautiful article of soft, strong, even sewing silk, and put into the market a finished article in the space of seven months from the time the trees were planted, thus proving that it is not necessary for the farmer to wait several years for his trees to grow, before he can realize any profits, as has been the general impression. This tree is cultivated annually, as we do a crop of corn or by leaving the roots in the ground in the manner the sugar cane is cultivated. LEMUEL COBB.

SUMMARY OF GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

MASSACHUSETTS. The Legislature are still in session, but are looking forward to an adjournment at the end of the week. The session, though unusually long, has been full of matters of interest. The great subjects have been the Banks; the Wheat bill; the Loans to Rail roads, and the License Law and regulation of the sale of ardent spirits.

The banks have passed a severe ordeal; and some disclosures have been made which compel a Massachusetts man to pull his hat over his eyes. The crimes and corruptions of which some of these corporations, have been proved guilty, show the dangers of abuse, whenever power under any form is entrusted to human hands; and the necessity of multiplying the guards and restraints by which such power is to be controlled and watched. The institution of a Board of bank commissioners, to whose constant observation and inspection all these corporations are to be subjected, can never be objected against by honest and honorable men; and may save the defenceless and unsuspicious from being any further the prey of swindlers and gamblers.

The bounty proposed to be given for the cultivation of wheat has quickened the pulse of the farmers through the whole country; and the demand for seed wheat has been unprecedented. Whether the cultivation of wheat in Massachusetts, as a general farming crop, can be pursued to advantage is a question which we prefer to leave to the decision of the experiment soon to be made, rather than hazard any judgment upon it. One thing we shall always urge; and when we are inquired of what is the first duty of the farmer, we answer, production. What is the second? Production. What is the third? Production. The proportion of consumers to producers in Massachusetts is too great. Let the earth be taxed to its fullest extent. The more it is cultivated, the more means we shall possess of rendering it more productive; and everything useful, that is raised from the earth, is so much added to the general and substantial wealth and comfort of the community.

The liberal manner in which the State has pledged its credit for the making of railroads through the Commonwealth, evinces a strong conviction of the social value of these great internal improvements. They tend to equalize advantages; facilitate intercourse almost beyond the stretch of imagination; and bind together our growing republic in an intimate fraternity.

One of the most important measures of the session has been the abolition of the License Laws; and the regulation of the sale of ardent spirits. If it were in any way possible to extinguish the dreadful vices, crimes, and miseries, which spring out of the uses and abuses of intoxicating drinks, no imagination could overrate, no language could measure the good, which such extinction would confer upon the community. That any legislative enactments could do as much as this we do not presume ever to hope. We believe, however, that the law just passed will confer immeasurable benefit upon the community; and though we cannot doubt that various evasions will be attempted; and in some cases prove successful, yet the law will avail much; and will especially so strongly re-enforce and confirm public opinion, that it will in that way operate against the vice, and in support of sound morals, more favorably than even by its penalties.

A CARD.

The Commissioner of Agricultural Survey has obtained three barrels of corn in the ears, valuable for its good character and early maturity (it having been taken from fields, which perfectly ripened the two last years,) which he will be happy to distribute among the members of the Legislature, who will take the trouble to call for it at the Agricultural Warehouse of Messrs J. Breck & Co. in whose care it will be left.

April 17, 1838.

Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

GERANIUM SHOW.

☞ The Massachusetts Horticultural Society will award its Premiums, on Saturday next, 21st inst. for the best specimens of *Geraniums*, viz: for the best six varieties in pots, and for the best seedling. The specimens must be on the table, at the Rooms of the Society, 23 Tremont Row, at 10 o'clock, A. M. The Rooms will be opened for the public, at 11 o'clock, A. M. and close at 2 o'clock, P. M.

Per order of the Committee on Flowers.

SAMUEL WALKER, *Chairman*

23 *Tremont Row, April* 14, 1838.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, April 16, 1838.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

At Market 200 Beef Cattle, 10 yoke Working Oxen, 12 Cows and calves, 310 Sheep, and 275 Swine.

PRICES.—*Beef Cattle.*—A yoke or two were sold for a trifle more than our highest quotations. We quote—First quality, $7 25 a $7 50.—Second quality $6 75 a $7 00—Third quality, $5 75 a $6 50.

Working Oxen.—A very few sales only were made.

Cows and Calves—Sales were made at $27, $30, and $35.

Sheep.—Lots were sold at $3 75, $5 00, $7 50, and $8 00.

Swine.—Lots to peddle were taken at 7 1-4 a 7 3 8 for sows and 8 1-4 a 8 3-8 for barrows. At retail, 9 and 10.

THERMOMETRICAL.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietors of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass. in a shaded Northerly exposure, week ending April 15.

April, 1838.		7 A.M.	12, M.	5, P.M.	Wind.
Monday,	9	34	52	48	E.
Tuesday,	10	32	50	46	N. E.
Wednesday,	11	28	40	44	S.
Thursday,	12	34	48	44	N.
Friday,	13	32	50	46	W.
Saturday,	14	32	34	32	W.
Sunday,	15	26	38	38	N. W.

"The Old Temperance Farm" For Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale the best farm for making money, in the county of Worcester. It will keep in good order, forty cows the whole year. It has about 230 trees of grafted fruit. The hay is of the best quality suitable for keeping a winter dairy, and all cut within call of the barn. The milk can all be sold at the house, the whole year for the Boston market. The fence is nearly all of stone. It is remarkably well watered by never failing springs. It contains 213 acres, and can be conveniently divided into two farms, or made less by selling off. It is all in one body, in good form, situated in the east part of Westborough, on the Worcester Turnpike. For further particulars, inquire of Mr Joshua Chamberlain, or Col. Francis B. Fay of Boston, Mr Dexter Brigham, proprietor of the Rail road house in Westborough, Col. Dexter Fay of Southborough, or come and see

SAMUEL CHAMBERLAIN.

Westborough, April 18, 1838. eptf

FARM WANTED.

Of from 80 to 100 acres of well proportioned pasturage, tillage mowing and woodland—the land to be of the first quality; worth from 2 500 to $3 000: for which, the cash will be paid. Said farm must be located within 100 miles of Boston. One in the county of Middlesex or Worcester would be preferred. Any person having such a farm to dispose of, may hear of an opportunity, by immediately addressing a line, post paid, directed to C. Willis, New England Farmer Office.

April 11, 1838.

SEED WHEAT.

The proprietors of the New England Seed Store, No. 52 North Market Street, Boston, would give notice, that they have made great exertions to obtain a supply of Seed Spring Wheat to meet the wants of the agriculturist, the coming season: they are happy to state that they have been successful in their efforts, and now offer for sale a number of choice varieties, which may be relied on as genuine, and true to their kinds, viz.

250 bushels of Dantzic Spring Wheat.

This variety, so highly esteemed in England, is not much known in this part of the country; the above seed was raised in Maine the past season, from wheat received from Dantzic, and produced abundantly, giving a beautiful full grain, as all may see who will call up and examine the article.

50 bushels Italian Spring Wheat.
30 " Siberian " "

We received these varieties from one of the first agriculturists in Berkshire county: they have been so highly commended in various agricultural papers, that it is unnecessary for us to say anything in their praise.

Black Sea Spring Wheat.
100 bushels Indian Wheat,

Called also, Tartarian Buckwheat.

April 4, 1838.

SITUATION WANTED

Wanted a situation, by a scientific gardener, one who thoroughly understands his business and can produce the best of recommendations. Apply at the N. E. Farmer Office, 51 & 52 North Market Street.

FINE WHITE, BLACK, AND RED CURRANT BUSHES.

For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, 51 & 52 North Market Street. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

SWEET POTATO SLIPS.

Just received at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, a prime lot of Sweet Potato Slips.

April 18, 1838, JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

SILK WORM'S EGGS.

300 000 producing Sulphur colored Cocoons, winding in five weeks, from worms fed on foliage of a superior variety of Mulberry; great care taken in procuring and preserving them, and a much larger proportion than usual exhibiting vitality. Call on JOHN SULLIVAN.

STRAWBERRIES.

Gentlemen wishing to cultivate this delicious fruit, are respectfully informed, that the subscriber has succeeded after a number of years' exertion in bringing the Strawberry nearly to perfection.

He has for sale at his garden in Brighton, Mass. the following six varieties of the plants. They are of superior stock and quality, and are in the finest condition for immediate transplanting.

Methven Castle, Fruit from these plants have been exhibited at the Horticultural Society's Rooms, measuring five and a half inches in circumference.

Bath Scarlet, Fruit large, full bearer, and beautiful scarlet.

Royal Scarlet, Fruit long, oval shaped and juicy.

Hautbois. Fruit smaller but very numerous.

English Wood, Fruit well known.

Monthly, Fruit is gathered from these vines from June to October, and in good quantity and fine quality.

☞Orders left at the Garden in Brighton, or directed to him at Boston or Brighton, or with Joseph Breck & Co., will be promptly attended to. J. L. L. F. WARREN.

Brighton, Mass. April 11 1838.

ONION SEEDS, &c.

A few hundred pounds prime White Silver-skinned, Large Yellow and Dark Red Onion Seeds for sale, at reasonable prices.

1,000 lbs. French, White and Yellow Sugar Beet seed. (Imported.)

100 lbs. White Italian Mulberry Seed.

6 lbs. Moretti or Dandolo Mulberry Seed, called at Northampton "Chinese"

25,000 Morus Multicaulis, still remaining, with 2 to 3 feet of perfect wood.

12 000 Morus expansa, or Hybrid Multicaulis, the finest of all varieties for all latitudes north of 42 degrees.

Trees, Shrubs, Plants, &c. of all kinds of which priced catalogues will be sent to every applicant.

WM. PRINCE & SONS.

April 11, 1838. 3w Flushing, near New York.

RASPBERRIES.

For sale, at Thomas Mason's, Charlestown vineyard, Eden Street,

Red and White Antwerp Raspberry plants.
Mason's Seedling Grape, do.
Franconia, do.
Red and White Currants, Grape Vines, &c.

Charlestown, April 4, 1838. 3w

FARM FOR SALE,

Six miles from Boston, containing 82 acres; 44 of tillage, the remainder wood and pasture. The wood is sufficient to supply one family, and not reduce in quantity. The tillage land is in high state of cultivation, the buildings nearly new and in good repair, the fence is of stone wall, the spring work is in a forward state. Possession given immediately if wanted. Inquire of JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

FARM TO LET.

Situated 5 miles from Boston, 1 mile north of Medford village and adjoining the farm of Hon. Peter C. Brooks; contains nearly 100 acres of very productive mowing, tillage and pasture land, is well adapted to the business of a milk man, or vegetable market man; will be leased for 5, 7, or 10 years and possession given immediately. Inquire at the office of Messrs Choate & Crowninshield, of THEO. OTIS.

April 11, 1838.

WANTED.

A man of middle age and good habits, that understands farming in all its branches, to take the lead of a small farm. Apply at 49 India wharf. 2pis. April 11.

MR MANNING'S BOOK OF FRUITS.

Just received, and for sale at the New England Farmer Office, The Book of Fruits, being a descriptive catalogue of the most valuable varieties of the Pear, Apple, Peach, Plum and Cherry, for New England culture, by Robert Manning, to which is added the Gooseberry, Currant, Raspberry, Strawberry, and the Grape, with modes of culture; also, Hardy Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, with plates. First Series for 1838.

March 28, 1838.

AMERICAN FLOWER GARDEN COMPANION.

Just published, and for sale at the New England Seed Store, The American Flower Garden Companion. Price 62½ cents.

March 28, 1838.

FARMER'S ATTEND.

Wanted a situation on a Farm for a Boy between eleven and twelve years of age. Apply at No. 37 Court street, to ANSON DEXTER. 3w April 11.

April 11.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE

CORRECTED WITH GREAT CARE, WEEKLY.

			From	To
Apples,		barrel	2 00	3 00
Beans, white,		bushel	1 12	1 30
Beef, mess,		barrel	14 00	14 50
	No. 1.	"	12 00	12 25
	prime,	"	10 00	11 00
Beeswax, (American)		pound	25	31
Cheese, new milk,		"	8	9
Feathers, northern, geese,		"		
	southern, geese,	"	37	45
Flax, American,		"	9	12
Fish, Cod,		quintal	3 12	3 25
Flour, Genesee,	cash	barrel	8 00	8 25
	Baltimore, Howard street,	"	8 25	8 50
	Baltimore, wharf,	"	7 75	8 00
	Alexandria,	"	8 12	8 25
	Rye,	"	5 00	5 50
Meal, Indian, in hogsheads,				
" " " barrels,			3 75	4 00
Grain, Corn, northern yellow		bushel	87	90
	southern flat yellow	"	82	83
	white,	"	80	81
	Rye, northern,	"	10	1 12
	Barley,	"	85	90
	Oats, northern, (prime)	"	40	42
Hay, best English, per ton of 2000 lbs				20 00
	Eastern screwed,	"	14 00	16 00
Honey,	Cuba	gallon	48	50
Hops, 1st quality		pound	5	6
	2d quality	"	3	4
Lard, Boston, 1st sort,		"	8	9
	southern, 1st sort,	"	7	8
Leather, Philadelphia city tannage,		"	28	29
	do country do.	"	24	25
	Baltimore city do.	"	25	26
	do. dry hide	"	20	21
	New York red, light,	"	20	21
	Boston do. slaughter,	"	20	21
	do. dry hide,	"	20	21
Lime, best sort,		cask	90	1 00
Mackerel, No 1. new,		barrel	10 00	11 00
Plaster Paris, per ton of 2200 lbs.		cask		3 25
Pork, extra clear,		barrel	21 00	22 00
	clear from other States	"	20 00	21 50
	Mess,	"	16 50	17 00
Seeds, Herd's Grass,		bushel	2 75	3 00
	Red Top, Southern,	"	75	1 00
	Northern,	"		1 50
	Hemp,	"	2 75	3 00
	Red Clover, northern,	pound		15
	Southern Clover,	"		14
Tallow, tried,		lb.	10	11
Teazles, 1st sort,		pr. M.	3 00	3 50
Wool, prime, or Saxony Fleeces,		pound	50	55
	American, full blood, washed,	"	45	47
	do. 3-4ths do.	"	41	43
	do. 1-2 do.	"	38	40
	do. 1-4 and common	"	33	38
Northern pulled.	Pulled superfine,	"	42	45
	No. 1.	"	37	40
	No. 2.	"	28	30
	No. 3.	"		

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

Hams, northern,	pound	12	13
southern, and western,	"	12	13
Pork, whole hogs,	"	9	10
Poultry,	"	14	16
Butter, (tub)	"	18	25
lump	"	22	22
Eggs,	dozen	18	25
Potatoes, chenango	bushel	37	40
Cider,	barrel	3 00	3 20

HORTICULTURAL CHESTS.

Just received from England, a few splendid Horticultural Chests, for sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, 51 & 52 North Market Street, Boston.

April 4, 1838. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

TO FARMERS.

The subscriber has constantly on sale at his Garden in Brighton, the very best varieties of the following plants.

Early and Late Cauliflower.
Purple and White Broccoli.
Cabbage of every kind.
Celery and Tomato.
Lettuce and Peppers.

Brighton, April 9. JAMES L. L. F. WARREN.

MISCELLANY.

We are indebted to a friend, who, to speak phrenologically, has wit and tune largely developed, with no small endowment of ideality, for the subjoined stanzas. If the rhyme has a few "corns on its toes," which make it limp a little, the humane sentiments which characterize it throughout, will find a response in every kind heart. We think it would be difficult to find a more perfect imitation than that contained in the fourth stanza. It throws quite into the back ground the "Quadrupedante putrem sonitu," &c. of Virgil, and "the jarring doors" of Milton, "opening on their grating hinges with impetuous recoil." Our friend Tityrus will, we hope, often touch his lute the coming genial season, under some spreading beech tree; and cheer the jocund husbandman driving his team a' field, with his pleasant songs.

THE THRUSH.

As oft as the rosy spring returns
Do the feathered tribes appear,
With their varying notes of melody,
To greet the ploughman's ear.

The smart, little dusky *Thrush* is one;—
What a saucy and noisy pert!
And yet, by his song, so queer and droll,
I am sure he can mean no hurt.

When perch'd on the tiptop of some pine,
He jabbers both loud and long;
And, if we could mimic his tell-tale note
Then this might seem like his song.

Cheerily O, cheerily, O—tweedle, tweedle, tweedle;
Pretty Prudy, pretty Prudy, pretty Prudy;—
See, see, see! little Jo, little Jo,
Kissing Judy, kissing Judy, kissing Judy!

By his song, so quaint, we're amused all day,
And we laugh at the merry, merry trill;
Then the minstrel, soon as the twilight comes,
Gives way to the *Whip-poor-will.*

Now, he that has "music in his soul,"
Be a farmer well he may;
For the *Thrush*, or the *Bluebird*, *Robin* or *Lark*,
Will enliven his labor all day.

The noxious insects serve for their food;
And for this I do contend,
(In spite of slander, or prejudice,)
Each one is the farmer's friend.

Then welcome to me, ye choristers,
Sing away, sing away, sweet *Thrush*;
'T would gladden my heart, each day to hear
A warbler from every bush

AGRICOLA.

OIL MEAL.

PRICE REDUCED.

The price of the above is now reduced to Twentyfive dollars at the mill, in Medford, and Twenty eight dollars per ton delivered in Boston. Apply at

No. 10, Granite Stores, Commercial Wharf.

FRUIT TREES.

For sale, at the Pomological Garden, Salem, Mass. Apple and Pear Trees, of the best new and old sorts. Also, a few Cherry, Plum, and Peach Trees.

A list of the names can be seen at the N. E. Farmer Office, 51 & 52 North Market St. Boston.

March 28, 1838.

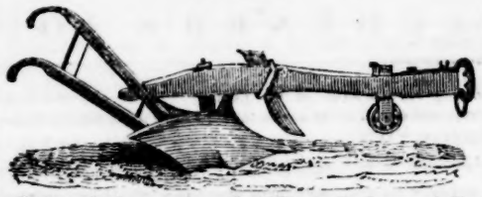
RASPBERRIES.

A small lot of Red Antwerp Raspberries, for sale. Inquire of Messrs BRECK & Co. or of

J. T. WHEELWRIGHT,

March 21. Nonantum Hill, Newton

PLOUGHS.



Just received, a good supply of Howard's Improved Cast Iron Ploughs, the most approved Plough now in use. Also, other Cast Iron and Wooden Ploughs. Likewise, Willis's Improved Cultivators. For sale, wholesale and retail, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 51 & 52 North Market Street,

April 4, 1838. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

GARDEN, FIELD SEEDS, &c.

The proprietors of the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store beg leave to inform their customers and friends, that they have recently received by importation and from other sources, large additions to their stock of Seeds, among which are the following:—

Spring Rye; Dutton, or Phinney Corn; Clark do.; Canada do.; Seed Barley; Tartarian Buck, or Indian Wheat; Buck Wheat.

Early Hill Potatoes; Early frame do; St. Helena do.; Forty fold do.; Chenango do.

Northern and Southern Clover; White Dutch Honeysuckle do.; Lucerne; Herds grass; Northern and Southern Red Top; Orchard grass; Tall Meadow Oat Grass; Millet, Hemp, Rape and Canary Seed.

Chinese and Brosa Mulberry Seed.

French Sugar Beet; Mangel Wurtzel; Ruta Baga.

By the Hollander from Rotterdam, we have received a choice assortment of Cabbage, Cauliflower and Broccoli Seed, together with every variety of Seed desirable for the Kitchen Garden.

Our collection of Flower Seeds is very extensive. We have just received from Holland, some very choice Carnation seed, suitable for pots, which was saved from more than 100 varieties of the finest kinds. Also 23 distinct varieties of Ten Weeks' Stock Gilliflower, which we shall sell in packages, embracing all the sorts, for $1 per package.

Packages of Pansy or Heart's Ease, saved by Mr Walker from his fine collection of that popular flower, at 25 cents per package.

We have a superb collection of Double Dahlias which we offer at reduced prices, some of the finest will be ready for sale in pots, in May; but of the greater part of them, we can furnish dry roots at any time.

Just received, a supply of Tiger Flowers, Amaryllis formosissama, and Gladiolus natilensis.

Packages of the finest English Gooseberries, of 15 varieties for $3, or 12 varieties for $2 40. Red and white Antwerp Raspberries, Currants, &c.

Orders for Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, will be promptly attended to. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

PLOUGHS AND GARDEN TOOLS.

Just received at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 51 & 52 North Market Street, Boston.

500	dozen	Cast Steel and other Scythes.
300	"	Patent Scythe Snaith.
200	"	Common " "
100	"	Cast Steel Hoes.
200	"	Crooked Neck Hoes.
300	"	Common Hoes.
100	"	Prong "
100	"	Garden " A splendid article.
500	"	Hay Rakes.
1500	"	Scythe Rifles.
500	"	" Stones.
100	"	Ames's, and other Shovels.
50	"	Spades.
100	"	Manure Forks.
200	"	Hay "
300	pair	of Trace Chains.
100	Ox	Chains.
200	Halter	"
300	Chains	for tying up cattle.

April 4, 1838. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

TO LET A COUNTRY RESIDENCE,

One of the pleasantest situations in the vicinity of Newton Corner, within two minutes walk of the Railroad Depot. A two story dwelling House, containing two parlors and a kitchen, and a wash room on the lower floor; eight chambers; a large Barn and Chaise House, and a good well of water and cistern under cover. Attached to it is a small Garden, containing a variety of fruit and flowers. Inquire of Messrs. BRECK & Co. or of JOHN T. WHEELWRIGHT,

March 21. Nonantum Hill, Newton.

FRUIT TREES, ORNAMENTAL TREES, MORUS MULTICAULIS, &c.

For sale by the subscriber. The varieties, particularly of the Pears and the Plums were never before so fine, the assortment so complete. Also of Apples, Peaches, Cherries, Grape vines, a superior assortment of finest kinds, and of all other hardy fruits.

20,000 Morus Multicaulis or Chinese Mulberry trees can still be furnished at the customary prices, if applied for early, this being all that now remain unsold.

Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Roses and Herbaceous plants, of the most beautiful hardy kinds. Splendid Pæonies and Double Dahlias.

4,000 Cockspur Thorns, 10,000 Buckthorns for Hedges.

800 Lancashire Gooseberries, of various colors and fine kinds.

Harrison's Double Yellow Roses, new and hardy, color fine, it never fails to bloom profusely.

Trees packed in the most perfect manner for all distant places and shipped or sent from Boston to wherever ordered.

Transportation to the City without charge.

Address by mail post paid.

Catalogues will be sent gratis to all who apply.

WILLIAM KENRICK.

Nursery, Nonantum Hill, Newton, Jan. 24, 1838.

PEAR, PLUM, GRAPE VINES, &c.

500 Pear Trees of the most approved kinds.

1,000 Plum Trees of the most approved kinds and extra size, many of them have borne the past season.

500 Quince Trees.

3 000 Isabella and Catawba grape vines, from 6 to 15 feet high, most of them have borne fruit. Black Hamburgh, Sweetwater, Pond's seedling, &c.

20,000 Giant Asparagus roots.

5,000 Wilmot's early Rhubarb, or pie plant, lately introduced.

Scions of the Pear plum of the most approved kinds.

Also, a good assortment of Gooseberries, Roses, &c. of different kinds. All orders left at this office, and at Messrs SAWYER & POND'S, No. 25 Broad St. Boston, or with the subscriber, Cambridgeport, will meet immediate attention.

Cambridgeport, March 1, 1837. SAMUEL POND.

Hale's Horse Power and Threshing Machine

For sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store: the above machines were highly recommended by the committees at the late fair, and by others who have used them for the last two or three years.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

SEEDLING PINKS.

WM. MELLER offers for sale the following varieties of Seedling Pinks. (raised by him,) Warren St. Roxbury.

Purple Laced Mellers. General Washington, Daniel Webster, Miss E. Wilkins, Miss M. Rock, Conqueror, Highland Lad, Lafayette, Roxbury Beauty, General Warren.

Red Laced Pinks. Cleopatra, semi-double, Beauty, Blazing Comet, Governor Everett, Cardinal, Nimrod, Lord Nelson, Trafalgar, Midshipman.

Black and White Star Pinks. Defiance, Beauty of Flora, Eclipse, Incomparable, Independence, New England Beauty.

Red and White Star Pinks. Fair Rosamonn, Reformer, Fair Ellen, R. Wilkins, Sir John, Liberty, Jolly Tar.

All orders left at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 51 and 52 North Market Street, Boston, will meet with punctual attention.

March 28, 1838.

BONE MANURE.

The subscriber desires to inform his friends and the public that he has been in in the Bone business more than ten years, and has spent much time and money to ascertain how bones may be converted to the best use, and is fully satisfied that they form the most powerful stimulant that can be applied to the earth as a manure. He offers for sale ground bone at a low price, and is ready to receive orders to any amount, which will be promptly attended to.

Orders may be left at my manufactory near Tremont road, in Roxbury, or at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 51 and 52 North Market Street.

Jan. 31. NAHUM WARD

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER

Is published every Wednesday Evening, at $3 per annum, payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing, are entitled to a deduction of 50 cents.

Printed by Tuttle, Dennett & Chisholm,

17 SCHOOL STREET.....BOSTON.

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